AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as set out in paragraphs (1) to (5) below.

In the Preliminary Amendment filed with the application, Applicants requested amendments to page 1, lines 6-7, page 8, line 38, page 9, lines 16-17, page 10, line 9, page 17, lines 2 and 3, page 32, line 15, page 35, Table 2, and page 35, after Table 2. In the Second Preliminary Amendment mailed March 26, 2001, Applicants requested cancellation of the amendment to page 1, lines 6-7, set out in the Preliminary Amendment, and requested entry of a different amendment to page 1, lines 6-7. The Office Action mailed April 15, 2003, states that the "Amendment to the specification in Preliminary Amendment has not been entered since the lines and pages of said amendment do not match with the current specification". Applicants request, therefore, cancellation of the amendments set out in the Preliminary Amendment and in the Second Preliminary Amendment, and entry of the following amendments, which are presented in the "Revised Format" approved by the Official Gazette Notice dated 01/31/03. If the Examiner finds that any of the requested amendments are not consistent with the current specification, he is asked to call the undersigned, in order to eliminate any possibility that the current specification in the PTO file is different from the file copy of the specification.

(1) Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 6, and ending on page 1, line 9, as follows.

This application ~~is related to~~ a divisional of copending, commonly assigned Application Serial No. 09/216,520, filed December 16, 1998, by Bitler, Stewart, Wanthal, Kamp, Meyers, Taft and Schultz (Docket No. 10762-8). Serial No. 09/216,520 is a continuation of Application Serial No. 08/920,161, filed September 12, 1996, now abandoned (Docket No. 10762-4), and a continuation-in-part of

(1) Application Serial No. 08/726,763, filed October 15, 1996, by Bitler and Stewart, now abandoned (Docket No. 10762-5) , which is a file wrapper

continuation of Application Serial No. 08/639,724, filed March 7, 1995, now abandoned (Docket No. 10762);

(2) Application Serial No. 08/726,739, filed October 15, 1996, by Bitler and Stewart, now abandoned (Docket No. 10762-6), which is a continuation of Application Serial No. 08/624,688, filed May 19, 1995, now abandoned (Docket No. 10762-1), which is also a continuation of Application Serial No. 08/639,724,filed March 7, 1995, now abandoned (Docket No. 10762); and

(3) Application Serial No. 08/726,764, filed October 15, 1996, by Bitler and Stewart (Docket No. 10762-7), now abandoned, which is a file wrapper continuation of Application Serial No. 08/628,685, filed May 24, 1995, now abandoned (Docket No. 10762-2), which is also a continuation of application Serial No. 08/639,724 filed March 7, 1995 by Steven P. Bitler and Ray F. Stewart (Docket 10762). ~~and~~

This application also claims priority under 35 U.S.C. 119 and 365 (a) from International Patent Application No. PCT/U.S. 96/30023 filed March 6, 1996. The entire disclosure of each of those applications is incorporated herein by reference.

(2) Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 3, and ending on page 10, line 9, as follows.

In this specification, parts and percentages are by weight, temperatures are in °C, and T_o, T_p and heat of fusion are determined using a ~~DSC~~ differential scanning calorimeter (DSC) at a rate of temperature change of ~~10°C/min).~~ 10°C/min. T_o and T_p are measured in the conventional way well known to those skilled in the art. Thus T_p is the temperature at the peak of the DSC curve, and T_o is the temperature at the intersection of the baseline of the DSC peak and the onset line, the onset line being defined as the tangent to the steepest part of the DSC curve below T_p. The abbreviation CxA is used to denote an n-alkyl acrylate in which the n-alkyl group contains x carbon atoms, the abbreviation Cx alkyl is used herein to denote an n-alkyl group which contains x carbon atoms, and the abbreviation Cx IEMA is used to denote n-alkyl oxyycarbonylamidoethyl methacrylates in which the n-alkyl group contains x carbon atoms.

(3) Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 27, and ending on page 11, line 26, as follows.

The invention is particularly useful for matrix materials which, alone or in combination with other ingredients, are polymerized and/or crosslinked when they are exposed to the active chemical moiety in the modifying agent. These matrix materials include for example cyanoacrylates, epoxy resins, epoxy novolacs, unsaturated polyesters, including vinyl esters, and precursors for polyurethanes, polyureas, polyisocyanurates, polyacrylics and polyphenolics. The term "unsaturated polyester "is used in this specification in its conventional sense to mean a polymer in which the monomer units are linked to each other through an ester group and which contains carbon-carbon double bonds that are capable of undergoing further polymerization. The term "vinyl ester" is likewise used in its conventional sense to denote a subclass of the unsaturated polyesters, namely those which contain vinyl groups, in particular polymers made by addition reactions involving epoxides and acids. In order to prepare crosslinked thermoset resins from these polymers, they are generally dissolved in a monomer such as styrene and then copolymerized with the monomer. Compositions comprising such polymerizable materials are well known and are disclosed for example in:

(a) Handbook of Epoxy Resins by Henry Lee and Kris Neville; 1967; McGraw-Hill Inc.

(b) Epoxy Resins, Chemistry and Technology 2nd Edition, edited by Clayton A. May; 1988; Marcel Dekker, Inc.

(c) Polyurethanes, Chemistry, Technology and Applications by Z. Wirpsza; 1993; Ellis Norwood Ltd.

(d) The ICI Polyurethanes Book by George Woods; 1987; John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

(e) Structural Adhesives, Chemistry and Technology, edited by S. R. Hartshort; 1986; Plenum Press

(f) Test Methods for Epoxy Compounds; published by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., Epoxy Resin Formlations Division

(g) Thermal Characterization of Polymeric Materials, edited by Edith A. Turi; 1981; Academic Press, Inc., and

(h) Reaction Polymers, edited by Wilson F. Gum et al, Hanser Publishing, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference. A specific example of such a material is the epoxy resin available from Shell Corp. under the trade name Epon 828. Where these known compositions contain hardeners (or curing agents) and/or accelerators (including latent hardeners and/or latent accelerators) and/or toughening agents and/or other ingredients which provide desired properties in the end products, the modifying agents can be used in addition to, or to replace all or part of, such ingredients. Thus the modifying agent may be used to enhance the properties of other components in the matrix. For example, in an epoxy matrix containing dicyandiamide (DICY) or an anhydride, the modifying agent may cause the composition to cure at a lower temperature and/or at a faster speed. Other matrix materials are compositions which comprise enzymes and other biologically active materials, e.g. liquid or solid samples obtained from mammals or compositions containing or derived from such samples, which may be contacted with the modifying agent, e.g. a modifying agent in the form of a film, for example, as part of a medical diagnostic test.

(4) Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 17, line 25, and ending on page 18, line 5, as follows.

The selected active chemical ingredient can be a catalytic ingredient (including an initiator), a reactive ingredient, or an inhibiting ingredient. The way in which an ingredient behaves (i.e. as a catalytic, reactive, or inhibiting ingredient) may depend upon the matrix material: for example, an amine group may be catalytic in some circumstances and reactive in other circumstances. The modifying agent preferably contains at least 5%, particularly at least 10%, of the active chemical ingredient. The modifying agent can contain two or more different active chemical ingredients, in which case each can be a catalytic ingredient, or each can be a reactive ingredient, or one or more can be a catalytic ingredient and the other or others a reactive ingredient. The active chemical ingredient can contain, for example, nitrogen, e.g. as a primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine, or as an imidazole or other cyclic structure for

a Tp containing nitrogen; phosphorus, e.g. as a -PR_3 group, where R is an organic radical; oxygen, e.g. as a carboxyl, ester or amide group; a metal or metal-containing group, e.g. a transition metal such as rhodium, cobalt, copper, vanadium or manganese, or a main group metal such as aluminum, tin, or lead, ~~or copper,~~ or a metal alkoxide, for example attached to the polymeric moiety through one or more ligand groups; or a peroxide initiator, e.g. benzoyl peroxide, t-butyl perbenzoate or t-butyl peroctoate.

(5) Please amend the first half of Table 2, which is on Page 37 (the remainder of Table 2 being on page 38) as follows.

TABLE 2

Example	1	2	3	4	5A	5B	5C	6	7A&B	8	9	10	11
Ingredients													
C12A	-	-	-	-	75	85	70	-	-	-	-	-	50
C18A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
C22A	180	240	75	85	-	-	-	-	58.61	58.61	62	158	-
C1M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.60	8.60	-	-	-
MA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.67	15.67	-	-	-
HEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.6	-
IEMA	120	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DMAEA	-	-	25	15	25	15	30	30	-	-	-	-	-
AMZ	107	-	-*	-	-	-	-	-	8.76	-	-	-	-
API	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.16	-	-	-
LDA (2M) (ml)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-
CDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.5	-
VDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
TBT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
TAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	0.60	0.8	-	-
BPB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-
AIBN	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	0.5
CBr_4	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
C12SH	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	8	4

* an amount sufficient to give a product containing 13% AMZ.